Network Discovery, Characterization, and Prediction



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Problem

Interactive Informatics on Massive Data

Networks engaged in weapons proliferation, terrorism, cyber attacks, clandestine resale of dual-use imports, arms and drug smuggling, and other illicit activities are major threats to national security. These adversarial networks, in turn, rely on legitimate and illegitimate secondary networks for financial, supply chain, communication, recruiting, and fund-raising activities. Complexity, dynamism, resilience and adaptability make adversarial networks extremely difficult to identify and disrupt. Often the only way an adversary may be detected is through the networks they use. In short, our real adversaries are networks.

The **Discovery** of adversarial networks is immensely difficult, as a network may only reveal itself by the union of its parts. Relevant data comes from many sources and is geographically and temporally dispersed. Thus, very large and heterogeneous data collections must be analyzed collectively to detect networks.

The **Characterization** of networks requires methods for identifying hidden properties and relationships, and for analyzing the structure of a network to learn about its purpose and the roles of its components.

Structure also suggests likely evolution and intent, allowing **Prediction** of the future shapes of the network.

In this project, we rigorously elicit the needs of the analyst community intent on defending our critical infrastructures, do basic research on uncertainty, research and evaluate novel network analysis algorithms, and implement that research to address those needs to create a flexible, interactive capability for interactive analysis of large datasets. The project team includes research mathematicians, developers, experts in user elicitation, and endusers, and so has all the needed talent to span the full LDRD spectrum from Discover through Create to Prove.

Approach

Analyst Focused, Prototype Tested, Interactive Graph Analysis

A Human Factors team (led by a cultural anthropologist) to ensure that all R&D addresses real analysis needs.

Research Directions:

- Scalable attributed relational graph (ARG) algorithms: find communities, connections, trends
- Linear and multi-linear algebra methods, because ARGs are naturally manipulated as tensors. ■ Statistics and uncertainty: find and quantify anomalies, model and communicate uncertainty
- Advanced visualization of complex data and its uncertainty.
- Prediction: model graph evolution, assess predictability, make predictions when possible, quantify their reliability.
- Integration: enable usability and interactivity at scale through optimal architecture use and parallel algorithm implementation.

Prototypes: yearly, integrate capabilities into a single tool, apply to real analyst needs, and evaluate.

Prediction

One example, out of many, of our research directions: Discover network structure which can be characterized and exploited for prediction or to show futility of prediction.

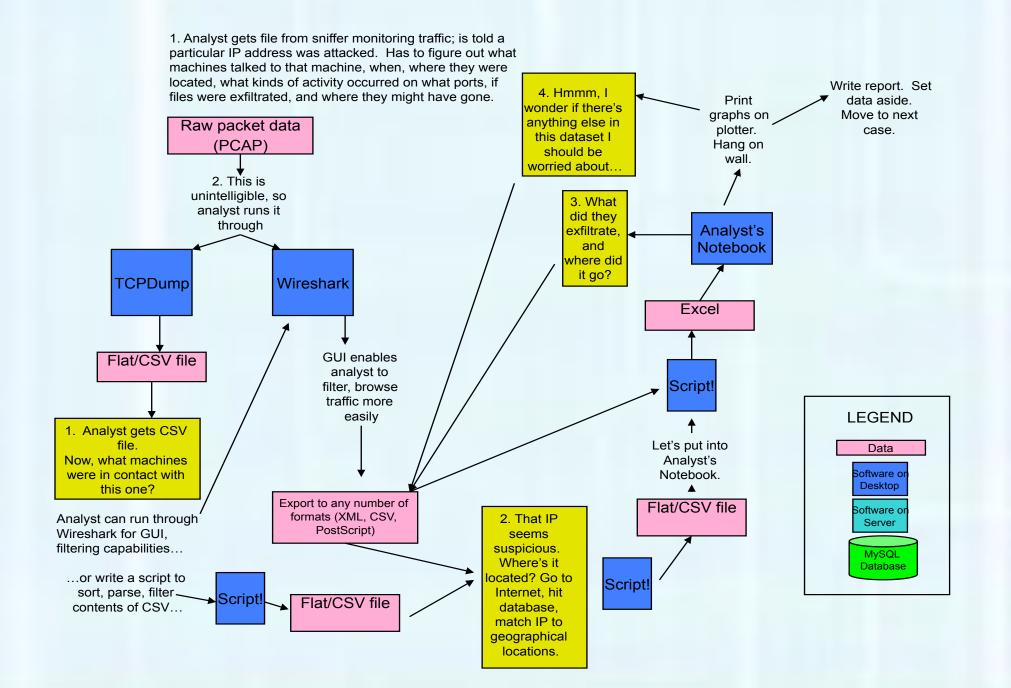
Illustrative examples

- Uncertainty quantification via "robust yet



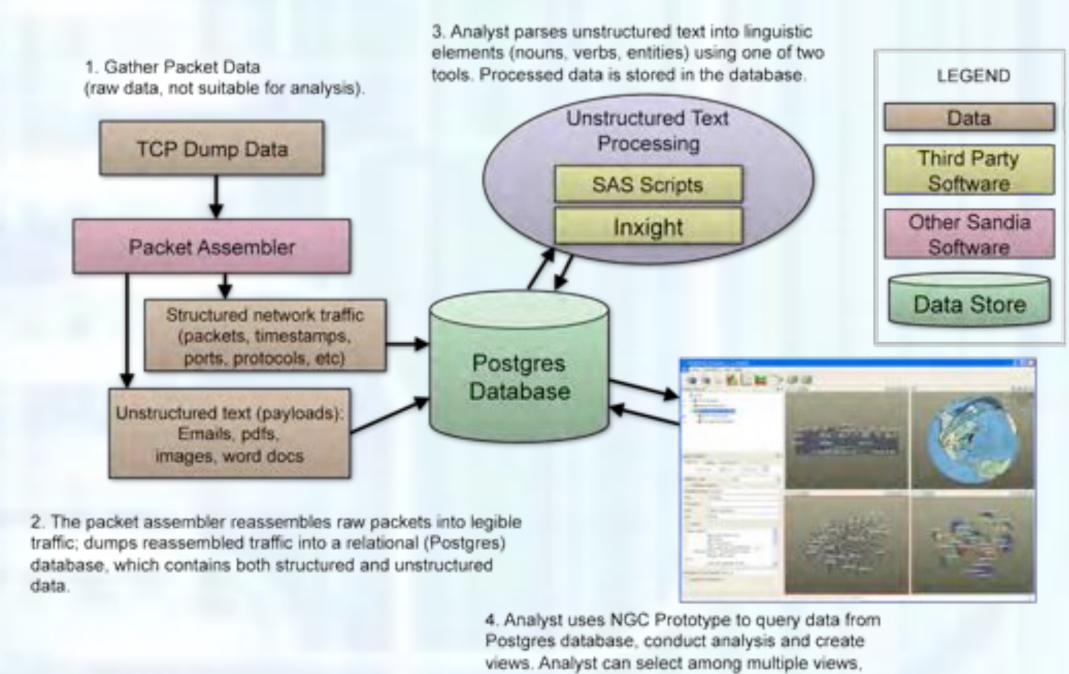
Results

The Way It Was ...



Results (cont.)

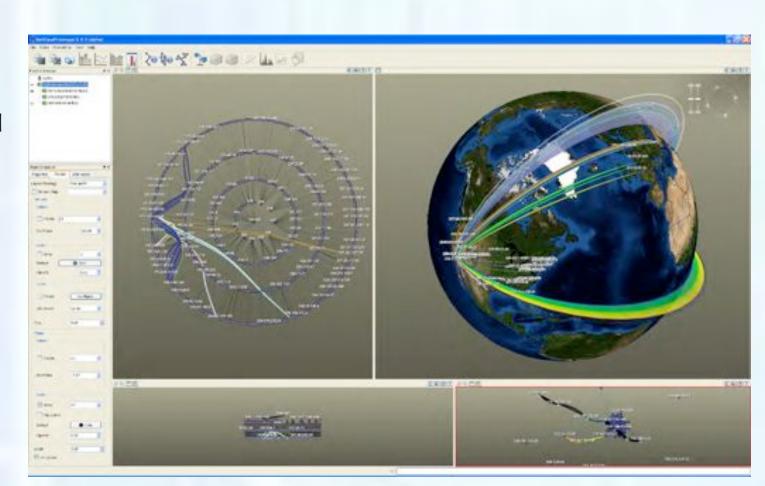
Simplified Data Ingestion and Processing Model



analytical techniques to identify and explore patterns in

Use Cases Addressed by Cybersecurity Prototype

- **■** Which Machines are Talking to **Each Other?**
- **■** Which network transfers crossed political boundaries?
- What 'payloads' were contained in the network transfers?
- Analyst needs suspicious (out of the 'norm') behaviors "flagged" for further exploration



Significance

Tree

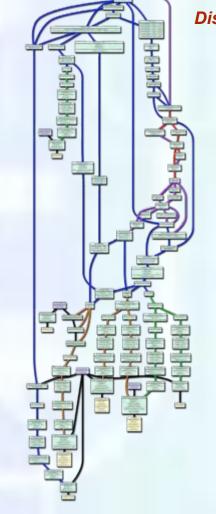
☐ Graph

Sparse Matrix

Dense Matrix

Selection Link

Titan Toolkit Provides End to End Functionality



Disk/Database to Eyeballs - Disk or Database Sources Data Ingestion (Doc Tables) - Tokenization/N-Grams

- Term Dictionary/Document Dictionary Named Entity Recognition Extraction (Doc/Entity Table) Entity Ontology Processing (Tree)

 Term Document Matrix (Sparse Matrix) - Power Weighting Trilinos SVD (Sparse Matrix) "Concept" Matrices (Dense Matrices) - Document/Concept Dense Matrix (RSV) - Singular Values (SV)

- Term/Concept Dense Matrix (LSV) - Log Weighting Document Cosine Similarity (Edge Table) - G-Mean Clustering (Doc Table/LSV/MIP-RSV) Document Cluster Processing (Tree) - TableToGraph (Tables/Graph) ← Data Fusion! - Documents/Entities

- Document Similarities (SVD/Cosine) - Entity/Document co-occurrence - Hierarchical Document View (Tree/Graph) ← Data Fusion! - Multi-ST Graph Algorithm (Graph)

- All data sent to "Views" (Table/Tree/Graph All Views are "Annotation" Linked (Link)

Analytic Capability Already Deployed, Already Shared, and Already Attracting External Funds

The first prototype was a prototype, yet it has been adopted and applied against real cyber data:

- "The work developed in this LDRD has a lot of potential. NetView has already been valuable in addressing several cyber analysis tasks that were presented to Sandia. I have much confidence that through continued collaboration this work will benefit the Labs and the nation in the area of Threat **Analysis and Awareness."**
- At it's half-way mark, capabilities developed by the Networks Grand Challenge have brought in \$924K in WFO research and development funds.
- **Capabilities broadly shared with informatics community:**
 - 70 publications so far
 - The Titan toolkit is open source (www.kitware.com/InfovisWiki)
 - Published and presented Titan tutorials



